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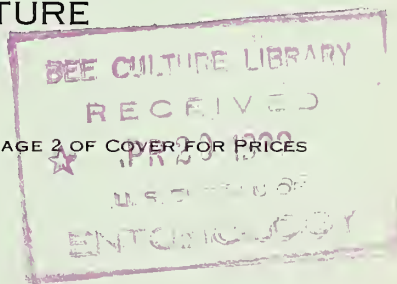


PLANNING, PLANTING, AND CARE MAKE UP THE RECIPE FOR ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDINGS

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In This Issue

DO FARMERS who have access to the services of a county agent make a greater use of the practices recommended than do those farmers who do not have the services of an agent available? That's the question to which R. R. Thomasson and C. C. Hearne give an answer as a result of a comparative study made by them of two Missouri counties. Coming as it does from the original "Show Me" State, this answer ought to convince.



IT'S NOT a new thing to increase the butterfat production per cow by introducing purebred sires into dairy herds and through making purebred bulls available to groups of dairy-men with small herds through well-organized bull clubs.

A good many counties in the State of Washington, though, are getting just this thing done in a rather thorough way. This is well illustrated by the progress that's been made by the extension agents working in Clallam, Skagit, and Thurston Counties.

Club work in Virginia has come of age. That's how President Julian Burruss opens his review of 21 years of 4-H club work in his State. 4-H annual membership in this period climbed from 75 members in the first year to 23,194 in 1931. Club work, President Burruss asserts, has been highly successful in developing the right kind of leadership among Virginia's rural boys and girls. "While the agents supervise, the club members themselves lead," he comments. It's a good augury, he thinks, for Virginia's future.

THERE'S A LOT of talk nowadays about the problems of land utilization. Five farmers in Franklin County, Ky., had such a problem in common. They got together about it.

With the advice of County Agent R. M. Heath and Earl G. Welch, extension agricultural engineer, they

dug a drainage ditch that reclaimed several hundred acres of rich bottom land on their farms. Last year, these reclaimed fields produced 65 to 75 bushels of corn per acre and 1,600 pounds of tobacco per acre. In consequence, some of the less productive fields on these farms probably went uncultivated. So we are left with a problem for the experts to solve. Did these five farmers do the right thing in land utilization?

Contents

	Page
What Shall the Extension Worker Study? - - -	49
<i>C. B. Smith</i>	
4-H Club Work in Virginia	51
<i>Julian A. Burruss</i>	
New Jersey County Increases Profits on Tomatoes - -	52
The Story of Pulaski County, Ark., in Pictures and Words - - - - -	53
Placing Purebred Sires in Washington - - - -	54
Nursery School Methods in the Rural Home - - -	55
<i>Mary Stilwell Buol</i>	
How Effective is County Agent Work? - - -	57
<i>R. R. Thomasson</i>	
A Home Program for Sedgwick County, Kans. - -	59
The Sheep Industry in Idaho - - - - -	61



On the Calendar

MAY 1 HAS BEEN designated as National Child Health Day for 1932 with "Support Your Community Child Health Program" as the keynote. Material for use in observance of the day may be obtained from American Child Health Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE WEEK May 1 to 7, inclusive, will be National Music Week. Suggestions for programs and other aids may be obtained from National Music Week Committee, 45 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y., or from the music service of National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



WOOL GROWERS in three Pennsylvania counties organized a local cooperative marketing association in 1920. It's still going strong, marketing around 60,000 pounds of wool a year. The association handles 75 per cent of the total wool crop in its territory. It is one of 28 such organizations now operating successfully in Pennsylvania.

PULASKI COUNTY, ARK., gives us a striking example of how to tell in words and pictures the story of extension results in a county. Pulaski County has an adequate organization to do a real extension job; county agricultural agent and assistant county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, and assistant home demonstration agent. And, covering a period of eight years, they have real results to show.

IN WHAT WAYS can I improve my ability to do extension teaching? Is further study on my part necessary? If so, what shall I study? Where shall I get this further training? What courses shall I select? These are pertinent questions that C. B. Smith would raise in the mind of the man or woman who seeks to increase his or her efficiency and earning capacity as an extension teacher.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and it is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

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Extension Service Review

VOL. 3

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NO. 4

What Shall the Extension Worker Study?

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture

THE extension worker seeking professional improvement is confronted immediately with two questions. They are, "What shall I study? What courses shall I select?" The answer depends on his previous training and on the needs of the particular situation the extension worker occupies. Individual desires likewise must be considered. Moreover, if the extension agent wants to fit himself or herself for some particular line of work, certain choices must be made. In general, the first inclination may be to study in some special field of agricultural or home-economics subject matter. Such specialization is essential, of course, if the extension agent wants to enter the resident teaching or research field. But, if he is going to stay in extension work, it would seem that his first consideration should be to perfect his training for this work. As an extension worker, he should know more about economics, including farm management and marketing, as well as certain phases of rural sociology. Then he may be equipped to correctly diagnose situations and problems and develop solutions which are practical and economic. Such solutions should help farm people readjust their farm and home organization and management in line with economic situations and trends.

Learning About Teaching

Moreover, the extension worker wants to know more about teaching people so that larger numbers may win success and satisfaction, and improve their situations. Extending, explaining, or demonstrating information alone influences change of conduct little. The extension worker should know what learning is and how learning is brought about. He should know how to plan his work so that the people who should be influenced recognize a problem, move to do something about it with success and are taught to cope by themselves with other problems. Study of the psychology of learning and

the principles of education will help the extension agent to plan his activities so that these results are won. He will also want to understand the organization, administration, and supervision of extension work that he may play his full rôle in the great extension system. With all this, naturally, the extension worker will want to study the broadening objectives in extension work, attain a fundamental philosophy of the need and field for extension work.

Using Teaching Aids

The aids on which extension workers depend the most are the public press, demonstrations, meetings, extension committees, and circular letters and other direct mail matter. Fortunate are those who have had training in using these agencies. Certainly no extension worker who is planning graduate work can afford to omit studies or courses which would help him acquire knowledge and skill in employing these agencies. The extension worker's potential learners can not be grouped in class units. His or her teaching must reach them in their communities, in their homes, and on their farms. Therefore, extension agents must learn to use these agencies and many others that they may continually bring to their people material which will start them and carry them along on the road to learning those adjustments and experiences most appropriate and fruitful for them.

Extension work as a profession requires, then, experience and training in extension procedure as well as in agricultural and home-economics subject matter. So the extension worker who wishes to study and obtain further training for this field will find it desirable to elect courses, or pursue studies in psychology and education; the objectives and philosophy of extension work, organization, and administration; method in extension teaching; news writing, and preparing and using circulars, circular letters, and direct-mail matter; public

speaking; and the organization and use of extension committees. In the field of agricultural economics subject matter, he will find much to help him in determining the deeper problems of the farm as a business and the needs of a more satisfying country life.

Correspondence Courses

If the extension worker can not follow supervised courses, as in summer school work or as a regular graduate student, he may gain help from another source. Several universities and colleges offer correspondence courses which would enrich the knowledge of extension workers and guide them in acquiring valuable experience and skill. Supervisors of extension agents, moreover, would gladly help district groups of agents pursue systematic reading and discussion of appropriate texts. Indeed, one group of agents in a Central State last year got together once a week with a professor of education in a near-by small college. With his guidance and instruction, they studied their work in a systematic way and organized it on a more truly educational basis. These agents paid \$15 each for the course and reported that they were well satisfied.

Last, but not least, extension workers may block out courses in reading and study for themselves in the fields mentioned here. Side by side with agricultural and home-economics texts and bulletins, extension workers should place standard texts and source books on educational psychology, organizations, administration, office management, public speaking, letter writing, news writing, and others that will give needed helps in perfecting extension procedure. Many agents are adding to their store of books of this nature every year. They are as up to date in their knowledge of how to do extension work as they are in their knowledge of agriculture or home making.

The Office of Cooperative Extension Work will help any extension worker obtain information on college courses, studies, and helpful guides and texts. The directors of extension work under whom an extension worker may serve will help him in considering the possibility of leave for graduate study. The colleges mentioned in my article in the REVIEW for February will send information on the courses offered upon request. The opportunities for professional improvement are many and varied, including summer courses, graduate study during the regular college year, correspondence courses, district conferences, and home reading and study. Greater success in extension work, more satisfaction with the profession will result. What action will the extension worker take?

Club Boys Diversify

In boys' club work in South Carolina a careful study of record book results shows an interesting trend in the continued progress of the work. The number and value of the cotton demonstrations, which have heretofore been by far the largest single crop demonstration, are decreasing, and club work with corn, calves, and swine, is growing at such a rate that even with the lowered prices everywhere, these three enterprises together brought a larger profit this year than in any other previous year of club work.

The white 4-H club boys of South Carolina last year, based on completed records submitted by them through their county agents to the State club agents, produced enough crops and livestock to place a 57-acre farm stocked as follows in each of the 46 counties in the State: 7 cows, 40 hogs, 311 chickens, 3 sheep, 2 hives of bees; and each farm would have produced 1,194 bushels of corn, 23 bales of cotton, 385 pounds of tobacco, 87 bushels of potatoes, 33 bushels of peanuts, and would have had a garden. The corn production was $37\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre as against a State yield of 14.3 bushels; that of cotton was 505 pounds of lint per acre against 250 pounds for the State average.

High producing cows, unofficially tested, gave 8,000 pounds or more of milk, with a butter yield of more than 450 pounds. Corn worth 50 cents per bushel sold for around \$1 per bushel when marketed through demonstration-fed hogs. The 57-acre farms per county would have made an average profit of \$1,245.40, an excellent result record for 1931 when prices were so low.

Wool Cooperative Aids Producers

ORGANIZED in 1920 by local producers of three counties who were dissatisfied with the existing marketing system, the Lawrence County, Pa., Cooperative Wool Growers' Association (Inc.) has handled 645,850 pounds of wool for its patrons in 12 years.

Under the old system of selling wools to local merchants, a flat price was received regardless of quality. The desire to market wool on a graded basis was a powerful incentive in bringing into existence the cooperative.

After discussing the problem and obtaining information regarding the type of organization which would fit the needs of growers, a meeting of those interested was called. At that meeting a constitution and by-laws were drafted and a board of directors elected. The organization later was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth.

Growth Steady

Although there have been some fluctuations, the growth of the association has been comparatively steady. In 1920, the first year of operation, 203 producers pooled 51,761 pounds of wool. The last year the pool consisted of 246 clips, totaling 61,218 pounds. Seventy-five per cent of the wools produced in the territory served now are marketed by the organization. The largest amount ever pooled was 62,403 pounds in 1926, but there was 1,603 pounds rejected that year compared to 933 pounds last year.

Year	Total weight	Amount of rejections	Poolers
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>
1920 -----	51,761	3,903	203
1921 -----	52,774	1,034	198
1922 -----	45,283	514	172
1923 -----	50,781	967	198
1924 -----	45,882	780	198
1925 -----	59,080	899	231
1926 -----	62,403	1,603	231
1927 -----	59,208	940	217
1928 -----	54,648	932	194
1929 -----	50,291	755	213
1930 -----	52,512	774	209
1931 -----	61,218	933	246

Grading at the point of receipt has influenced in a marked degree the amount of rejections. In the first year the rejections totaled 3,903 pounds. The very next year with more than 1,000 pounds more wool marketed the rejections decreased to 1,034 pounds. Never again did they exceed 1,000 pounds except in 1926.

The accompanying table gives a complete statistical story of the operations for the 12 years the association has been in existence.

Contributing to the success of the organization have been the following factors:

A board of nine directors handles all the business of the association. These directors are elected at the annual meeting and are chosen as much as possible so that geographically all sections of the territory served are represented.

Each director is in charge of the sheep-improvement work in his community. By placing such responsibility on the directors they develop pride in the association and community spirit which contribute to success.

Wools have been handled for approximately 1 cent a pound each year. This reasonable charge includes labor, rent of warehouse, insurance, and incidental expenses. Each director distributes paper twine in his community.

The wools always have been sold f. o. b. New Castle and the poolers have received their pay promptly upon receipt of the draft for the wools.

A great deal of effort has been expended by the directors in establishing favorable business relations with the mills and wool dealers. The purchasers recognize the uniform grades and good business practices of the organization.

Grading Wools

Grading the wools as pooled gives the growers an understanding of how to improve their clips through better breeding, proper feeding, and correct care of the wools after shearing. The use of paper twine is required. The grading work has created such a demand for better blood that a purebred ram sale is conducted each year at New Castle. Grading the wools as they come gives each producer an opportunity to see how his own wools qualify and also to compare his clip with those of other members.

The Lawrence County association is one of 28 such organizations in Pennsylvania which this year marketed more than 600,000 pounds of wool for about 4,000 farmers.

ORDINARY tasks, done in ordinary ways, are simply work; but ordinary tasks, done in a better way, spell growth and satisfaction and make a contribution to life.

4-H Club Work in Virginia

JULIAN A. BURRUSS

President, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

FROM 75 TO 23,194 in 21 years! Surely 4-H club work in Virginia has reached the voting age and has elected itself to the highest sort of position in our agricultural extension service. That this position is fully merited has been proved over and over again by the truly wonderful results produced by this army of boys and girls.

To recite all of the reasons for the outstanding success attained in this interesting and valuable form of extension education would require a long story, much longer than can be told here. While there is much in common, every one of the thousands of participants can probably tell of some different experience, all worth while.

Club work represents an ingenious scheme for educational development through study and practice in agriculture and home economics and related branches. Through it the flower of our teen-age population are taught better farm and home practices, and are imbued with the finer and more significant considerations of rural life. Social and recreational development, with training in group action according to parliamentary procedure, are secured at home through practical and wholesome employment. Social isolation and undesirable individualism of rural young people are broken down through participation in group as well as individual enterprises and community activities, which fit them for responsibilities as citizens while making them better farmers and home makers. Indeed, it also prepares the foundation for occupations other than those directly associated with the farm and home, if perchance they choose some profession or business.

In this time of adversity, when frugality should be encouraged in every proper way, these clubs have a special opportunity, which they undoubtedly will meet in their usual efficient manner. Our county agents and other extension workers are aiding in an important and timely

way, by setting before these young people an example of thrift and by teaching them to do carefully the things they like to do, and which bring some money return.

Club Members Are Owners

Every boy and girl who becomes a 4-H club member and fulfills club requirements becomes an owner of something. They also establish credit. Bankers say

well done. Our county agents are thus starting every year hundreds of farm boys and girls on paths that are leading them to positions of trust, honor, and prosperity in the community.

Club work dignifies labor; it makes it an interesting game, and sets high standards of achievement. It trains for community leadership and stimulates social life of the right kind, resulting in better civic conditions. "To make the best better" is the slogan for both work and play, for both the individual and the group. This gives the right attitude toward life in the impressionable age. With this motto constantly before them, club members try each year to improve upon the year before.

As president of our State agricultural college, I have had opportunity to observe 4-H club activities in Virginia. Each summer the State short course brings about a thousand fine boys and girls, leaders and

county agents, to our campus, and we look upon this as one of the most interesting and important events of the year. I also have occasion to read the annual reports of the State club agents and the county farm and home demonstration agents. I have been profoundly impressed with the worth of 4-H club work in Virginia, and I believe its contribution to the State in the development of leadership among club members is valuable beyond all estimation.

Good Leadership Essential

Good leadership is essential in maintaining progressive and satisfying country life, and therein lies our greatest need. Our State extension and county agents have been unusually successful in developing the right kind of leadership among our rural boys and girls. At our camps and short courses I have marveled at the easy way in which the club members themselves take charge of practi-

(Continued on page 52)



One of Virginia's community 4-H clubs

that the percentage of loss on money lent to members of the various clubs, such as the calf, pig, sheep, and poultry clubs, is very small. Being a member of a club of some sort stimulates pride in achievement and possession, and creates a desire for ownership rather than for wages.

Those of us who keep more or less continuously in touch with it are pretty well convinced that club work offers one of the most effective solutions of the perplexing problem of how to keep older boys and girls on the farm and away from the city. Still more important, it tends to keep them in the home, and directs their attention to the higher and better things of life.

It seeks this through creating a spirit of cooperation among the boys and girls, so that they are led to regard the duties of the farm and home as a pleasure and an opportunity rather than as drudgery. Instead of a required task to be avoided, it becomes something that brings with its successful accomplishment both financial reward and the satisfaction of a thing

New Jersey County Increases Profits on Tomatoes

EXTENSION WORK in Cumberland County, N. J., has increased the profit of can-house tomato growers by developing the practice of earlier planting and thereby increasing the yield about 2 tons per acre, says D. M. Babbitt, county agent.

This program was worked out in the spring of 1928 when it was decided to give special consideration to the can-house tomato industry, since it represented a larger acreage than any other truck crop in the county.

There were 5,000 acres devoted to the growing of can-house tomatoes, and the crop ranked third in value of all the truck crops in 1926. The value of the can-house tomato crop, \$420,000, was exceeded in value only by lettuce, string beans, and peppers. A survey made in 1925 by the experiment station showed that the cost of producing an acre of can-house tomatoes was \$131.69. The average yield in 1925 was 7 tons per acre and the average price \$17 per ton, making a return of \$119 per acre. This represented a loss to the grower. The 5-year average yield was 5.4 tons per acre and the average 5-year price was \$18.80 per ton, or a return of \$101.52 per acre.

Early Planting

These figures were presented to the vegetable committee of the county board of agriculture and extension service. It was agreed that something must be done to improve the return per acre received from the crop. In surveying the situation, it was found that the growers in the county usually planted their tomatoes in the field during June, a great many being planted in the latter part of the month, yet studies had shown that the most important step in increasing yields per acre was early planting. It was therefore decided to center the program around early planting of tomato plants.

The committee first considered the methods to procure these plants which would be ready to go in the field early. The accustomed method was for the grower to grow his own or have them grown in a community plant bed, but since these plants in both cases were grown in the open they could not be planted until the first of April and would not be ready to transplant in the field until about Decoration Day. The specialist recommended sources of plants, such as southern-grown plants, plants grown under glass or muslin, and spotted plants grown by commercial plant growers. The last source was quite expensive and for that reason was not encouraged. The methods followed during the season consisted of demonstrations on the construction of cold frames, both glass and muslin covered; circular letters; publicity on the construction of cold frames; general meetings of tomato growers to create interest in early planting and many individual farm visits where growers were shown how to grow plants in cold frames.

Increased Yields Obtained

The results obtained during that first year were fair, but not until the spring of 1929 were real results obtained. In 1929 the largest canner in the county who purchased tomatoes from approximately one-half of all the tomato acreage in the county was interested in the project. This canner contracted with a commercial plant grower to grow sash plants for early planting. This same procedure has been followed by this canner for the past three years. Figures taken from our 1931 annual report, which were furnished by this canner, show the following trend toward early planting by this firm, which is representative of the industry of the county:

	Time set		
	Before June 1	After June 1	Total
1929			
Acres.....	944	1,516	2,460
Per cent of acreage.....	39	61	100
1930			
Acres.....	1,864	1,438	3,302
Per cent of acreage.....	58	44	100
1931			
Acres.....	1,135	429	1,564
Per cent of acreage.....	72	28	100

The following figures for Cumberland County during the past two years show the effect of early planting on yield:

	1929	1930	1931
	Tons	Tons	Tons
May 1 to 15.....	8.2	7.68	4.77
May 16 to 31.....	9.5	7.20	3.70
Average for May.....	9.3	7.44	4.27
June 1 to 15.....	7.06	5.96	3.46
June 16 to 30.....	7.08	5.70	2.80
Average for June.....	7.07	5.80	3.41

Under most conditions there is about 2 tons per acre difference between the yield of plants set in May and June. Figuring this at an average price of \$15 per ton, there is enough to spell the difference between profit and loss in the business of can-house tomato growing.

Producing the crop with early plants is only slightly higher in cost than producing it with late-set plants. The early plants cost approximately \$3.50 a thousand, and considering replants there are approximately 3,000 necessary per acre, making a charge of \$10.50 per acre. The outdoor-grown plants which are used in June planting cost approximately \$1.50 a thousand or \$4.50 per acre. By using early plants there is an increased charge of \$6 per acre. Other charges are the same whether the crop is set early or late.

4-H Club Work in Virginia

(Continued from page 51)

cally all of the public meetings, direct the recreation, and conduct the vesper services. Back home, too, while the agents supervise, the club members themselves lead.

Training for leadership is the outstanding feature of 4-H club work in

Virginia. No wonder I am enthusiastic about it! Is there any higher aim?

AN IOWA 4-H CLUB, The Blue Grass Sunshine Workers, breaks into print on the cover page of Wallace's Farmer, issue of December 26. This club has had a very fine record since it was established in 1920 and won 4-H laurels by becoming

the banner club in 1930. There are 31 girls in the club taking part in the county rally day, county 4-H glee club, exhibiting at the Mississippi Valley Fair and making 161 dresses and coats, 73 undergarments, and 41 made-over garments last year. Their demonstration team represented Scott County at the 1931 State fair.

The Story of Pulaski County, Arkansas in Pictures and Words



AGRICULTURAL extension work in Pulaski County, Ark., has a long-time program emphasizing two important objectives. The first objective is a system of farming involving a larger number of cash crops, improved home conditions, greater food and feed production, and soil conservation and improvement. The second objective is the development of trained leadership, using rural boys and girls who would put into practice the basic principles of this farming system when they become farm owners. This program is being carried on under the leadership of J. W. Sargent, county agent; G. W. Cowser, assistant county agent; Flora Ferrill, home demonstration agent; and Doris Whittington, assistant home demonstration agent. The results of this program in Pulaski County since 1919 are shown as follows:

To-day there are approximately 42,000 acres of rolling land properly terraced as compared with an almost negligible terraced acreage in 1919.

This year \$1,400,000 worth of whole milk has been sold as compared to \$500,000 worth sold 12 years ago.

No cream was sold to plants in 1919, while \$82,000 worth of cream was sold last year to various companies.

A high grade of hogs has taken the place of the 1919 razorback.

There are 200 highly bred poultry flocks in the county to-day whereas there were no purebred poultry flocks 12 years ago.

The sale of hatching eggs which was not practiced in 1919 brought in \$35,000 to the county last year.

More than 200 registered dairy bulls have taken the place of scrub bulls.

The 4-H dairy calf club which has been organized since 1919 now has a membership of 60 and has won the State dairy demonstration for the past 2 years.

A cow-testing association organized 3 years ago now has 400 dairies under test.

The number of grass pastures in the county has grown from 78 in 1919 to more than 400 in 1931.

Placing Purebred Sires in Washington

PLACING purebred sires or making them available to livestock owners in the State of Washington through the work of county extension agents is rapidly proving its real value in increased butterfat production per cow.

Two general ways being used to introduce purebred sires into the dairy herds of the State are by making a purebred bull available to a group of dairymen with small herds through a well-organized bull club and by placing a purebred sire in the larger dairy herds after showing the owner the value of such an animal and helping him to obtain it. The biggest obstacle encountered in placing purebred bulls is not found in a prejudice against blooded animals but rather the financial outlay required. Many dairymen have not been educated to the fact that a purebred bull usually will repay in his daughters many times the difference in the purchase price between a good sire and a poor one.

Purebred Bull Association

One of the most practical means of counteracting the reluctance on the part of dairymen to pay the higher price demanded for a purebred animal is the organization and operation of a purebred bull association, such as was started in Clallam County in 1927 by A. W. Holland, county agent, and the county agricultural council.

The Clallam County agricultural council purchased the sires, all of which were of exceptional high quality and backed by records of 600 or more pounds of butterfat. The council in turn leased the bulls to the managers of the various bull clubs. The managers of the different clubs were made solely responsible to the council for the care and management of the bulls and for the annual payment of the lease charge.

The lease charge was determined by taking the average price of the bulls and dividing it by six or the number of years which the contract was to run. The yearly lease charge came to about \$60 on the average purebred bull. In addition to the lease charge paid the council, \$60 was to be paid the manager for keeping and caring for the bull. The total of \$120 was raised by assessing each cow in the club a service charge which would meet the lease charge and the keep of the purebred sire. If 40 cows were on the list of the club a service charge of \$3 would

be made. The manager was required to pay a service fee for his cows the same as the other members of the club.

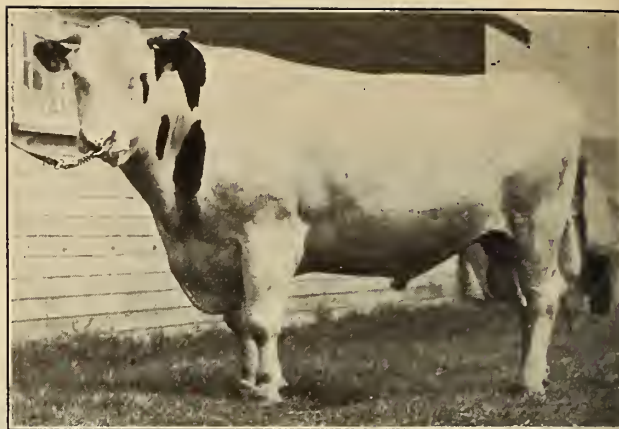
Following his selection and approval by the county agricultural council, the manager of each club entered into special contracts with his neighbors at the low service fee of \$3 per cow. The contract between the manager and his members called for 1-year service fees in advance from each member at the time of signing the contract. This amount insured paying the service fees in advance and protected the manager from loss on account of some member unexpectedly dropping out.

One of the managers has five heifers from the club bull which are averaging 40 pounds of butterfat, each with their first calves. All of the daughters are better than the dams. The same manager had seven heifers of ordinary breeding, only one of which was good enough to keep.

Dairy-herd improvement association records are the key to all better-sire movements, according to C. W. Krassin, assistant extension agent in dairying, who has done some excellent work in this field in Skagit County. Testing, he believes, is the sure way of proving the need for better sires. One year after the organization of a testing association in Skagit County in 1924, a definite demand for better sires had been created. Shortly afterward, 3 Jersey bull associations were organized and 11 mediocre bulls were replaced by 3 purebred animals. A number of purebred Jersey herds now in the county attest to the effectiveness of the work.

List of Breeders Kept

Every strong dairy county in the State has on file in the county agent's office a list of reliable breeders where purebred sires and stock may be purchased. The county agent keeps in contact with approved breeders so that he will be able immediately to refer the demands for purebred animals to the proper person. If some unusually good values in purebred sires are to be had from a certain breeder, a circular letter is sent to a list of dairymen who might be in the market



An improved Washington herd sire

for such an animal. Occasional surveys are also made to find out if any dairymen are in the market for a purebred sire. If so, they are referred to the proper breeder. Fred L. Thompson, assistant county agent in dairying in Thurston County has one of the best files in this respect, having been instrumental in placing six purebred sires since January, 1931.

Another valuable asset in the placing of purebred sires is the recording and listing of all proven sires. No intelligent dairyman will overlook the opportunity of breeding to a proven sire, if one can be made available. Dairy Agent Thompson proved four sires in Thurston County in 1930. The daughters showed an average increase over their dams of 100.5 pounds of butterfat. Eighty daughters were obtained from the four sires, estimating conservatively. This means an added 8,040 pounds of butterfat per year due to these sires or \$4,020 additional returns per year. As the average milking life of a cow is about five years, the increased product credited to the four proven sires over this period of years would amount to \$20,100. Proven sires can be made available to a large number of dairymen through a little extra effort on the part of the county agent.

The Mountain Advocate at Barbourville recently published a live-at-home edition which was almost wholly devoted to the campaign of Earl Mayhew, county agricultural extension agent of Knox County, Ky., to encourage greater production of food and feed. The edition contained many articles about gardens and crops that can be grown in Knox County. Merchants and other concerns indorsed the live-at-home program in their advertisements.

Nursery School Methods in the Rural Home

MARY STILWELL BUOL

Assistant Director for Home Economics, Nevada Extension Service

CAN NURSERY school methods in child training and care be made available to the rural and small-town mother who geographically and financially is beyond the reach of an organized nursery school or child-guidance clinic? Is the average busy rural mother capable of adopting these methods and adapting them to the needs of her own home and children?

The Nevada Extension Service and some of the rural mothers of the State believed that the answer to both questions was "Yes." At least it was well worth a serious attempt.

A number of nursery schools and child-guidance specialists were consulted, but little encouragement was received. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that only long years of specialized training fitted a person to attempt to apply modern psychological methods to the problems of child care and training, and that anyone else might do more harm than good. The Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture at least encouraged us to make the attempt and helped us to procure the services of a young woman, with both home-economics and nursery-school training and experience, to act as one of our home demonstration agents and also as part-time specialist in child training and care.

Specific Demonstrations

We are breaking into a new field and had few precedents to follow in choosing a point of attack or methods of procedure. Because of our profound belief in the result demonstration as the foundation stone of extension teaching we decided that this new work should be established on the basis of a few specific home demonstrations with the mother, child, and specialist working out each small problem as it arose. Perhaps ultimately the experience gained through a number of these home demonstrations would clarify our ideas as to the fundamental problems involved, give us a basis for judging the practicability of adapting nursery-school methods to the home and also enable us to gradually develop effective extension methods. Above all, we felt that in this preliminary work we should proceed cautiously, attack each

problem with an open mind, and judge our results without bias, so that in the end we might have a real basis for future decisions.

In order to have an unself-conscious point of attack and some immediate means of judging progress, physical development was taken as the basis for beginning the work and the project was called "Good growth and development," as that title had proved effective in our neighboring State of California. Around the central theme of good physical development we hoped, unobtrusively, to group a number of habit-formation problems as the necessity for each appeared.

Our only specific goal was to develop a constructive attitude of mind in the mothers who were acting as home demonstrators so that they would study their own problems from a more objective, less emotional point of view and, with the specialist's guidance, attempt to apply a few nursery-school methods to their own problems.

Homes Visited

During the first year (1929-30) the project was confined to the one county in which our specialist acted as home demonstration agent. Only seven home demonstrations were established, and six of these were successfully carried on throughout the year. The ages of the children ranged from 1 month to 5 years, so a wide variety of supplementary problems were encountered. The home-visit method was applied. The agent visited each home once or twice a month, according to need, weighed the child, and conferred with the mother regarding diet, sleep, rest, exercise, and any other problems which the mother brought up. All the children made an average or more than average physical development and a number of specific habit-formation and disposition problems were successfully solved, ranging from thumb sucking to tantrums. All of these mothers seemed proud of each success achieved and eager to try to solve the next problem.

Above all, the year's work seemed clearly to indicate the following things:

1. That there is a decided parental interest in the problems of child training and an active desire for information as to practical methods of applying modern

child psychology to every-day home problems.

2. That the physical development of the child offers an effective and self-conscious point of attack that opens the way into the whole field of child-parent relationships.

3. That success in securing right physical development and establishing a few simple physical habits builds up self-confidence and confidence in the specialist's advice. This develops a willingness to reveal other more complicated psychological problems and a desire to receive help in their solution.

4. That there is a great need for keeping detailed "case histories" of each home demonstration as a basis for developing extension technique in the modification of nursery-school methods to meet rural-home conditions.

During the next year (1930-31) we planned to extend these results to one or more counties under partial supervision of the State specialist, but the White House Conference on Child Care and Protection aroused such an intense interest in this whole subject that we were compelled by popular demand to enlarge our plans. Every county wanted the good growth and development work; therefore the home demonstrations were extended into 5 new counties, 2 under the supervision of the State specialist and 3 under the direction of 2 agents, 1 of whom had had somewhat similar training along this line. This year we set as our specific goals wholesome parental attitude, good physical development, and the establishment of four sets of habits regarding food, sleep, rest, and the toilet.

Personal Conferences

In one county, with a compact rural population and good roads, office conferences at specific hours were substituted for home visits, and proved almost as satisfactory. In another county a group of active young mothers with small children organized a special good growth and development club, where the whole group studied child-training problems together with personal conferences before and after the meetings. They are getting excellent results. In the other counties the home-visit method is being continued.

In all, 54 home demonstrations were carried on in six counties with excellent results as regards physical development and encouraging results in regard to habit formation and personality adjustments, confirming the previous indications that physical development is an effective means of approach to child-training problems.

Growth and Development Work

Public demand for more good growth and development work led also to the adoption of another tentative subproject called "Prepare for school round-ups." This was established on a community demonstration basis in an effort to reach a larger proportion of the population. The goal was to see that children entering school in the fall would be in good physical condition and have toilet habits well established. There was widespread interest in this work; 39 communities taking part, and 292 children were reached and given a physical examination, usually by the State public health service, and sometimes with the assistance of local physicians. A check up was made of food, sleep, rest, and toilet habits with special emphasis on the latter. Some follow-up work was done during the summer and in the fall, 224, or 70 per cent of the children, were reweighed and examined when they entered school. Results show a keen interest on the part of both schools and parents and, in spite of the severe economic depression, some improvement in physical conditions (about 10 per cent) was obtained, and in general the children were better prepared for school. Also, there is an active demand that the work be repeated this coming year.

Conclusions Reached

From the above experiments in this new field of child training we have drawn these tentative conclusions:

1. That there is keen interest in the problem and a real desire for help.
2. That at least some of the nursery-school methods can be modified to meet rural-home conditions.
3. That home demonstrations are the best means of getting definite results, but that the general population can be reached on a few points by means of some form of community demonstration.
4. That there is a decided need for printed suggestions indicating effective methods regarding specific problems in habit formation and personality adjustment.
5. And last and most important, that this is a rich field challenging extension folk to make an experimental study of effect, motivation, and methods.

The Trench Silo in New Mexico

WITH THE RECENT low prices of feedstuffs, interest is being revived in the trench silo in New Mexico as being the cheapest possible means of storing feed for stock for winter use. Realizing the benefit to New Mexico farmers of this cheap and effective device, its development has been a part

agents not only procured speakers to guide the farmers on these tours, but at each demonstration the farmer who had put in the silo gave the costs and results obtained from handling silage by this method. The use of the trench silo spread rapidly over the State, the number increasing from 6 in 1922 to 139 in



A trench silo ready to be filled on a farm at Trujillo, San Miguel County, N. Mex.

of the extension program since 1922 when the first six silos were built and proved a success with corn silage. Pictures were taken and slides made, which were used in several counties, showing the method of construction, the finished silo, filling, and tramping. Estimates of the cost of these operations were very small and included chiefly the labor of the farmer himself. This cheap method of preserving feed appealed to the farmers when reminded that in dry years a large part of the forage that did not mature was lost in the field or feed lot from winds, dry weather, or excessive moisture for short periods in winter. Many farmers were already convinced of the value of silage but could not afford the construction of an overhead silo or a concrete, underground pit silo, but readily decided to construct the cheaper type when plans, pictures, and other information were made available.

After an increased number of silos were constructed, tours were organized within the different counties at the time the silage was being fed out, and large gatherings of farmers were induced to visit these completed silos where feeding was in actual operation. The county

1925, 42 of which were built during the last named year. When the price of feed was low, these silos were used extensively, but with the advance of prices for different feeds, many farmers felt that more profit could be obtained by selling their crops than by feeding them to livestock; hence, a falling off in the number of silos, but they are now rapidly coming back into favor again.

MRS. KATE HANKINSON, who as Kate Owens, was the first girl to sign up for tomato club work with Marie Cromer in Aiken County, S. C., in 1910 is still an enthusiastic home-demonstration worker. She sells regularly at the Augusta market and is sending her son to Clemson College on "market money." She says the Boston brown bread made by an extension recipe sells as fast as she can make it.

THE LIVE-AT-HOME program was so strictly observed in Perry County, Ark., that 75 per cent of the farm families used the meat from their own animals this winter, states John W. Bell, county agent.

How Effective Is County Agent Work?

R. R. THOMASSON

Assistant Director, Missouri Extension Service

DO FARMERS who have access to the services of a county agent make a greater use of the practices recommended by the college of agriculture than do those farmers who do not have the services of a county agent available? A study of conditions made by C. C. Hearne, State extension agent, Missouri College of Agriculture, and myself in two Missouri counties would indicate that such is the case. This study also indicates that the use of these recommended practices results in greater economy of production.

In this study two counties, with as nearly similar natural conditions as possible, were selected; one with a county agent and one without. The county with an agent is designated as "M" and the one without an agent is "S." "S" county has never had a county agent and does not border on any Missouri county that has had a county agent in the last five years. "M" county had had, at the time the survey was made, two agents over a period of nine years. The present agent had served six years as agent in the county at the time the study was made.

In making the study a State highway was followed across the center of each county in an effort to interview every farmer whose homestead was located on the highway. The result was 47 farmers interviewed in "M" county and 43 in "S" county. Repeated visits to some farms failed to locate the farmer at home.

Farmers in "M" county were using a total of 663.2 recommended practices of those studied, while "S" county farmers were using only 508.3 practices, per 100 farms. In other words, "M" county farmers were using 154.9 more practices per 100 farms than were "S" county farmers. The number of recommended practices being used per 100 farms in the two counties are shown in Table I.

General Factors

There are some general factors in connection with the farm and the farm home which may indicate the prosperity or progressiveness of the individual. These were given consideration in this study. "M" county farmers had 14.1 per cent more telephones, 7.4 per cent more cars, 6.5 per cent more tractors, 2.8 per cent more taking daily papers, 2.5 per cent more taking county papers, 17.8 per cent more belonging to farm organizations

than in "S" county. "S" county had 9.9 per cent more farmers with radios, 2.4 per cent more with water systems, 2.8 per cent more with light systems than did "M" county. In this comparison there are six factors favoring "M"

IT WILL NOT BE doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity this truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which you have employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributed doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation and spreading them hence over the whole Nation. Experience accordingly has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits."—George Washington in a speech to Congress on December 7, 1796.

county and five favoring "S" county. The percentages in favor of "M" county are slightly greater than those favoring "S" county, the average percentages in the two counties being 8.5 per cent for "M" and 6.08 per cent for "S."

Some other general indications show "M" county in a much better light. In "M" county 79.5 per cent of the farmers were reasonably well satisfied with conditions on the farm, whereas only 70.2

per cent were satisfied in "S" county. This does not mean that any of the men were absolutely satisfied.

The 20.5 per cent in "M" county and 29.8 per cent in "S" county were dissatisfied without apparently attempting to correct the situation. Their attitude was that their condition was more or less hopeless.

The general appearance of the farm and farmstead may be taken as an indication of the success of the farming operations of the individual. Four classifications were made. There were 14.9 per cent of the farms presenting an excellent appearance in "M" county and 7.2 per cent in "S" county, a difference of 7.7 per cent in favor of "M" county. In the class of good appearance, there were 34 per cent in "M" county and 30.9 per cent in "S" county, the difference of 3.1 per cent being in favor of "M" county. The 34 per cent classifying as fair in appearance in "M" county as compared to 30.9 per cent in "S" county leaves a difference of 3.1 per cent in favor of "M" county. There were 17 per cent in "M" county and 30.9 per cent in "S" county in the last class of poor appearance, and 13.9 per cent difference again being in favor of the "M" county farmers.

TABLE I.—Recommended practices used per 100 farms in 2 counties

	Average
Soils and crops "M" county	91.3
Soils and crops "S" county	27.7
Difference	63.6
Sheep "M" county	281.1
Sheep "S" county	175.7
Difference	85.4
Hogs "M" county	143.3
Hogs "S" county	107.1
Difference	36.2
Poultry "M" county	197.8
Poultry "S" county	167.5
Difference	30.3

Improved Farm Practices

The study of improved farm practices covered typical factors in connection with the poultry, animal husbandry, and soils and crops projects. These projects were approximately equal in application to the two counties.

As can be seen from Table I, "M" county farmers were using more recommended practices in each project than were farmers in "S" county.

Out of eight practices studied in the poultry project only two were found to

be more prevalent in "S" county than in "M" county.

Two practices were considered in the hog project. Both of these projects were being used by a much larger percentage of "M" county farmers than by "S" county ones. One of these questions dealt with the number of farmers feeding protein supplement, and 93.3 per cent of "M" county farmers were following this practice, whereas, only 78.6 per cent of "S" county farmers were doing so.

Of the five practices studied in the sheep project only one was used more in "S" county than in "M" county. "M" county farmers used 261.1 practices, whereas "S" county farmers used only 175.7, or a difference of 85.4 practices in favor of "M" county.

Of the soils and crops practices studied "S" county farmers excelled "M" county farmers in only one instance, namely the growing of alfalfa. "M" county farmers surpassed "S" county farmers in point of numbers growing sweetclover, using lime, and using fertilizer.

In every instance, as shown by the following table, the recommended practices have proved superior to the practices ordinarily used. This is the average of all farms in both counties.

TABLE II.—Results of various practices in 2 counties

Pigs raised per litter:	Average
On clean ground-----	7.2
On old ground-----	5.8
Difference-----	1.4
Price per hundredweight on lambs sold:	
Before July 1-----	\$13.90
After July 1-----	12.02
Difference-----	1.88
Eggs per 100 hens per day:	
When fed mash-----	28.7
Without mash-----	19.6
Difference-----	9.1
Per cent chicks saved:	
When raised on clean ground----	80.8
When raised on old ground----	70.2
Difference-----	10.6
In movable brooder house-----	78.6
Without movable brooder house--	72.0
Difference-----	6.6

One definite conclusion can be drawn from the study, and that is that "M" county farmers, with the services of a county agent available, are using a great many more of the farm practices recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture than the "S" county farmers. Also, the evidence seems to be conclusive that those recommended practices in general give better results than other methods followed by the men who pay no attention to these recommendations.

A County Terracing Program

THAT DEATH AND TAXES will always be with us, County Agent Roy I. Coplen, of Lafayette County, Mo., agrees, but he sees no reason why destructive soil erosion should be placed in the same category, in spite of the fact that it, too, has been always with us. Like many other counties, Lafayette had dabbled with terracing for a number of years. In 1929 a conservatively planned and fairly well built set of terraces was established about the time that Coplen took over the county. These really did the work and gave rise to calls for more; incidentally, also, for bigger and better terraces. Toward the end of 1930 Coplen wrote:

"The reason I plan for a terracing school is to relieve myself of a lot of work that seems necessary to take care of terracing demands. I have six or eight men ready to go at any time, and I am confident that the work with these men will only increase the demand for a great many more. Consequently, I can see myself spending too much time on this project unless a school is held and a number of men learn how to do this work."

Terracing School

The school was held in August, 1931, following a 1-day county tour of terraced fields. Some of the field jobs were good, some bad, but every one was an object lesson to the 75 in attendance. Thirty-eight adults were on hand in the high-school building at Higginsville at 9.30 for the morning school period, and during the afternoon field practice this number swelled to 85. The interest throughout was keen, and later results were gratifying to Coplen, who reports: "Seven men, I think, have been taught sufficiently by the school to work out most of their problems and to actually lay out the lines and construct terraces."

Regarding his plans for 1932 Coplen states, "I am planning to spend 42 days on this project. Naturally, I will want to get as much accomplished for this time spent as possible. I wonder if a tour and school such as we held last year would be advisable, or would it be better to hold a school in about 14 different communities. I believe the program might be further advanced by my spending more time in holding community schools than in proceeding as before in assisting in laying out and constructing terraces."

The following plan is being carried out in Lafayette County in 1932. A preliminary three-day canvass of the county was

made in January to determine if sentiment was sufficient to warrant the plan. Publicity for the canvass was begun in November, 1931.

Meetings Held

The plan of work is to hold 10 meetings during the year, devoting three days to each meeting. All interested are invited to attend during as many days as they care to. From among those reached during the preliminary canvass and those attending the first day three men who are willing to lead in the work will be chosen, and the three days' effort will be confined to the three farms represented. In accepting leadership these men will agree to follow instructions, to pool and obtain necessary equipment, including rod and level, to help one another, to help others in their communities on any cooperative basis that is mutually agreeable, and to report their terracing activity to the county agent. During the three days the terracing solution for one field on each farm will be determined as class field practice, and at least one terrace will be built on each field. The county agent will devote an additional 10 days during the year to follow-up work to help local leaders with particular problems and to check up on local effort.

Demonstrations to Be Established

Immediate results of this plan will be the establishment of 30 successful demonstrations. Their locations will be chosen carefully, so that no farmer will be more than a few miles from one or more demonstrations, the value of which he may observe and discuss with the owner. Thirty competent leaders will be developed whose skill will be of benefit in the upbuilding of the soils of the county.

Past experience of the extension service shows that this method of attacking the problem of soil-erosion control may confidently be expected to result in the rebuilding of Lafayette County soils at a rate appreciably greater than the tearing-down processes of nature now in effect. The plan will be continued long enough to safeguard all farms in the county.

NEVADA TURKEYS have returned \$544,728.73 to the members of the Nevada Turkey Growers Association in the four years of its existence.

A Home Program for Sedgwick County, Kansas



Mrs. Laura I. Winter

Laura I. Winter, home demonstration agent. Women in all parts of the county take part in the plans for convenient kitchens, healthful living, beautiful homes, successful gardens to supply the necessary fresh fruits and vegetables, becoming and economical clothing, and better use of the income. The varied activities are made possible by a group of well-trained and enthusiastic leaders developed by Mrs. Winter in her seven years of service in this Kansas county.

Sedgwick County is thickly populated, having 3,333 farm homes with a rural population of 25,011 and, as Mrs. Winter says, is "picturesque with large white farm houses, red barns, many trees, and the level open or slightly rolling fields of grain either in green, yellow, or gold as the season changes."

Running Water

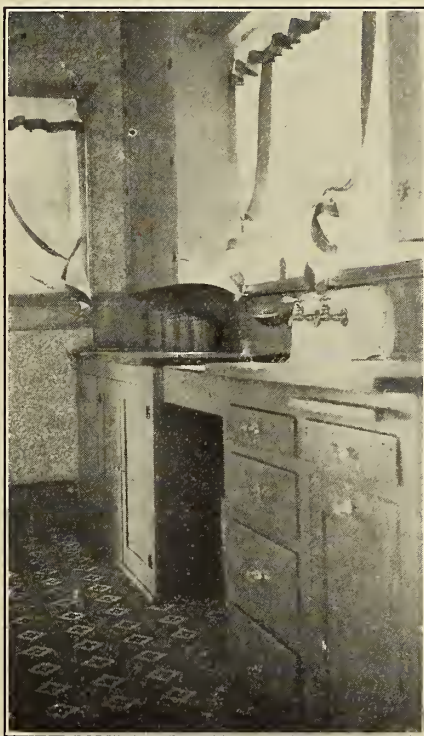
Running water in the farm home was one of the early ambitions of Mrs. Winter both on the prairies of Kansas and in the rugged Wyoming country where she had previously served as home demonstration agent. With this in mind one of the first things she did in Sedgwick County was to work out a plan with the extension rural engineer, Walter G. Ward, whereby an increasing number of homes in the county could be helped with their problems of water systems, septic tanks, plumbing, and plans for remodeling and building their homes. They made many, many visits to farm homes, drew up plans, made suggestions and established demonstration homes. Some of the plans made four years ago materialized last year, much to the surprise and pleasure of these two workers.

Since 1925 when the work was begun more than 480 farm kitchens have installed a better water supply and in other ways have demonstrated more convenient arrangement and equipment. One of her best methods of interesting the farm people in good kitchens has been the model farm kitchen, water system, and septic tank exhibit and demonstration now a regular feature of the Power

Farm Equipment and Road Show, an annual event in Wichita each February for the last 30 years.

Nutrition

Foods and nutrition work is now in its seventh year in the county and has accomplished much during that time. At several of the unit meetings Mrs. Winter asked the women what project had been the most valuable to them. Fifty



A corner in a Sedgwick County improved kitchen

per cent of them answered "Foods and nutrition, because a knowledge of foods resulted in better health for the family." Some of the more tangible results of this work show 1,086 persons reporting better health because of better food selection, 266 farm houses with an adequate supply of fruits and vegetables for winter use, and 198 individuals scoring 85 to 100 in food habits in 1931.

The home vegetable garden began as part of the foods and nutrition project in 1928. When the nutrition project emphasized the need of fruits and vegetables in the diet, the leaders insisted that in Kansas a garden did not pay because of the dry intense heat of the summer months. After talking it over, they

agreed that perhaps gardens had not been given the right chance to develop, so in 1928 11 demonstrators promised to follow garden instructions and see what could be done. These were so successful that each year the enrolled demonstrators increased until in 1930 there were 35 community garden demonstrators. By this time a large number of the farm bureau membership were convinced that it was not only possible to grow a good garden in Sedgwick County, Kans., but that it paid well for the time, money, and energy spent. In 1931, the average return per garden was \$128 and the average cost was \$26. There were 227 women who practiced some fundamental of good gardening as laid down in the garden project and 303 stored some of the vegetables for fall and winter use. To take care of the garden surplus, 17 vegetable storage cellars were built or remodeled. One of the ways of arousing interest was the tour attended by 247 women.

The interest in vegetable gardens grew until it included flower gardens and the farm women have staged an annual flower show for the last three years. Each of the home-demonstration units has chosen a flower and grows this flower in as many places on her home grounds as possible. By 1930, 50 women were willing to enroll in a 5-year home beautification demonstration, promising to follow a definite plan worked out with the help of the agent and specialists. Some of these demonstrations are already beginning to show some truly lovely developments in rock gardens, picturesque pools, and the grouping of shrubs and trees. Last year each unit selected a leader in home beautification and had monthly instruction on the subject.

Homes Improved

The home management project has fitted in with the other lines of work. The first few years the work was carried under local leaders, the comfort and efficiency of a convenient kitchen were emphasized and in 1928 alone 91 kitchens were improved in some particulars. The next year, the living room was studied, reaching 702 women in the county, 207 of whom reported changes to make their living room more comfortable and beautiful. Last year the bedroom received attention with all of the 21 farm bureau units in the county represented. There

(Continued on page 60)

Develop Drainage Project

A DRAINAGE ditch which opened up several hundred acres of rich bottom land in Franklin County, Ky., was completed in the spring of 1931 through the efforts of County Agent R. M. Heath with the cooperation of the extension agricultural engineer, Earl G. Welch, and the five farmers who owned the swampy land. These reclaimed fields produced 65 to 75 bushels of corn per acre and 1,600 pounds of tobacco to the acre in the fall of 1931.

The five farms are located in the valley of a deserted channel of Elkhorn Creek. Four miles of the valley are contained in the drainage project which has a drainage area of 1,300 acres with 400 acres directly benefited. At the head of the drainage area is an enormous spring which in addition to surface drainage from adjoining hills kept the land below in a water-logged condition. Each landowner had made an attempt to provide good drainage through his property, but because of the lack of concerted action the old channel was never put in good condition throughout its length. The soil of the valley, according to soil specialists, contains far more plant food per acre than the average soil of the county. One hundred acres of land directly below the spring had at one time been drained with an open ditch and at that time produced excellent crops. This section of the ditch had been completely filled with sediment and the adjoining land was worthless. Because of the swamp above, the lower levels were fast becoming swamp areas.

A meeting of the five landowners was arranged by the county agent and it was decided to deepen and straighten the old channel and construct a new one where the old channel had been completely

filled. A trip was made over the entire project for the purpose of establishing this fact.

Landowners Make Agreement

A working agreement was reached in which each landowner agreed to bear the expense of the work on his farm according to plans made by the extension engineer and to assist in making the necessary survey.

Since the old channel was as a rule dry during the fall months, it was decided to do the necessary grading with teams and scrapers, and 1.3 miles of the project was completed by this method when winter rains stopped the work.

The work done on the lower end of the ditch with teams and scrapers was very satisfactory and increased the desire on the part of the group to complete the work. However, continued heavy rains prevented it. Since a contractor with dredging equipment could not be interested in the job at reasonable figures because of the small amount of earth to be moved, a demonstration was arranged to show the landowners the possibilities of ditching with explosives. In the spring of 1930 the remaining 2.85 miles of ditch was blasted at a cost of 8 cents per foot of ditch or 20.8 cents per cubic yard of earth removed. Five men, under the direction of an engineer from the company furnishing the dynamite, completed the work in 51.1 hours. The average size of the completed ditch is 2 feet wide at the bottom, 5 feet wide at the top and 3 feet deep. One mile of the blasting project was new channel, and 9,797 feet was deepening work in the old channel.

The drought of 1930 followed the completion of the project and the new ditch had little surplus water to remove. How-

ever, it served to carry the water from the spring at the head of the ditch through the five farms thus providing them with water for their livestock, where otherwise it would have been necessary for at least four of the co-operating farmers to haul water during the entire summer.

Yields Improved

All the five landowners have profited by the new ditch, but the value of the project to Mrs. Bradburn, owner of the 100 acres directly below the spring, is of special interest. The cost of constructing the mile of new ditch through her property was \$4.25 per acre. About 50 acres of the 100 acres reclaimed was planted to corn this year and the rest to tobacco and hay crops. The corn yield repaid Mrs. Bradburn's entire expenditure for drainage and left her a net profit after the cost of producing the crop was deducted. The crops of tobacco and hay also were excellent.

The entire ditch project will receive constant attention which will eliminate the possibility of its returning to its former condition.

As a result of this demonstration three other smaller projects were completed on other farms in 1931 and several others are planned for 1932.

THERE NOW ARE 1,500 acres of alfalfa in Bourbon County, Ky., and much more will be sown this year. When the county employed its first farm agent, in 1925, there were 197 acres. "The goal now is enough alfalfa to feed the livestock on every farm," says County Agent P. R. Watlington. Acreages of sweet clover and red clover increased from 1,341 in 1925 to approximately 4,000 last year.

Korean lespedeza, grown the first time in the county in 1930, is attracting much attention. Four men saved 6,500 pounds of seed last year.

A Home Program for Sedgwick County, Kans.

(Continued from page 59)

were 38 leaders at the first leader-training meeting and they aroused much interest. A tour to visit some of these demonstration bedrooms brought out 596 women. Besides the farm bureau membership, 444 other women took part in the bedroom improvement work.

Other features of home-demonstration work in Sedgwick County are the keeping of household accounts by 33 women, the annual farm women's camp in Au-

gust, the clothing study, and the work in home health and sanitation.

Mrs. Winter believes firmly that people should enjoy living, particularly in the country. Once a woman asked Mrs. Winter if she should cut a window in a kitchen door. Mrs. Winter said, "If it will make you happier to do it." A couple of years later Mrs. Winter stopped at the place and the woman said, "Do you remember what you told me about the window?" Mrs. Winter replied that she did and the woman said, "Well, it has made me much happier, as now I

have plenty of light and can see out of doors." That statement is the key to the success of Mrs. Winter's 16 years of service in extension work.

Twenty-four women, carrying their shoes in their hands, and wearing rubber boots and slickers attended the regular meeting at which a home-garden program was outlined in Brittany Community, La. It takes more than rain and muddy roads to dampen the interest in home gardens of these home demonstration women.

The Sheep Industry in Idaho

IN THE last quarter century the sheep industry of Idaho has presented a swift-changing scene. New problems have arisen constantly. Immediately after the war, when lamb and wool prices dropped sharply, growers thought more seriously about production costs. The State Wool Growers' Association in 1924 launched, with the cooperation of the extension division, an ambitious cost of production study. The aim was to obtain figures which would guide sheep operators in developing efficient protection programs. For the range sheep industry this study has covered seven years, and for farm sheep a shorter period. Each year from 1924 to 1930, inclusive, data have been assembled on 150,000 to 250,000 breeding ewes, representing 36 to 67 outfits. In 1930, due to the extensive development of cooperative marketing under the agricultural marketing act, it was possible to study data on 9,000,000,000 pounds of wool and 852,120 head of lambs.

Organization and teamwork are keynotes of the sheep industry in Idaho. Range operators function in a close-knit State organization, the Idaho Wool Growers' Association, which is affiliated with the National Wool Growers' Association. Farm operators function through several vigorous county and district cooperative groups to which county extension agents are giving helpful assistance.

Sales Held

The extension division has assisted the Idaho association in its two annual ram sales, one at Filer in August and the other at Pocatello in September. These sales have been developed by the State association as convenient sources for obtaining breeding stock. Idaho ranks second to California as a producer of early lambs and has more purebred Hampshires than any other State. The extension division has not limited its activity to helping sheep operators produce; it has helped them in improving demand for their product. The State home demonstration leader and her staff have boosted lamb the length and breadth of the State, and this work has materially stimulated consumption of this important Idaho product.

When the agricultural marketing act was enacted by Congress, the extension division quickly organized its forces to carry over the State information about this new development. The result was the formation of two wool-marketing cooperatives in the State, one in western Idaho and the other in the eastern part of the State. These cooperatives were

instituted as units of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. In 1930, the two cooperatives signed 8,615,959 pounds of wool, divided as follows: Eastern Idaho, 4,085,139; western Idaho, 4,529,820. The Idaho wool production that year was 18,768,000 pounds. This last year the two cooperatives obtained 8,053,833 pounds of wool, as follows: Eastern Idaho, 4,783,631 pounds; western Idaho, 3,270,202 pounds. The production for the State in 1931 was 19,909,000 pounds. In addition to these totals a unit of the national cooperative outside of the State obtained considerable wool from the southwestern and northern part of the State.

Marketing Wool

Wool pools were an important aspect of the sheep industry in Idaho prior to the advent of national cooperative wool marketing. "As near as we can learn, the first wool pool organized in Idaho was in 1904," says E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman. "This was organized by the range sheepmen of the Upper Snake River Valley, but they made provision to take care of the small operator. This pool operated until the organization of the present Federal marketing system, which it joined.

"Another pool dating back to early days is that of Mountain Home, where the wool has been assembled, though the custom has been to sell each man's clip separately by auction. Two other sections developed pools fairly early. One was the Boise Valley and the other the Minidoka project. Both were organized about 1916, 1917, or 1918. The Minidoka project pools are still operating, one in Minidoka County and one in Cassia County."

Development of cooperative lamb marketing among farm flock operators has put farm sheep production in Idaho on a more efficient basis. "There is no question but that the development of the lamb pools has improved management and feeding of farm flocks," declares C. W. Hickman, animal husbandman of the Idaho Agricultural Experiment Station. "It has encouraged the use of better rams and has resulted in higher quality lambs. Also it has opened up to the small producer a direct route to the big central markets in place of the indirect route he was previously forced to take."

The educational benefits of these lamb pools have been pronounced. For example, one farm operator has 100 lambs. When the selecting committee for the

pool visits his place and takes only 10 lambs, yet selects 60 lambs from the 100 head of his neighbor, he wonders what is the matter. As he investigates the cause for this discrimination he usually finds where his operating system needs remodeling. It may be that different breeding methods are needed; it may be that different feeding practices are desired; or it may be due to other causes.

Lamb Pools

One of the outstanding results of the pools has been the development of more uniformly high-quality lambs. When the first lamb pools were formed the farm sheep industry was about as uniform as Jacob's coat. Lambs were born all the way from January to June. There were all breeds and grades of sheep in one community. Gradually a change has been effected. Breed and time of lambing and other points necessary to successful operation have been standardized. The result has been that the farm sheep industry has been elevated from a minor place on the farm to a major industry. The farmers have learned what the market wants and have been assured that with sheep entitled to a permanent place in the farming picture it is worth while to think as much about quality as does the range operator.

"As far as we are able to determine, the first lamb pools were organized in the Minidoka project during the years 1916 to 1918," says Mr. Rinehart. "They were discontinued for several years, reorganized, and are still operating. In 1918 and 1919 the counties of Canyon and Ada organized pools with the help of the county agents. These pools still operate, one in Canyon County, the other embracing Ada County and a part of Canyon. Definitely organized lamb pools are now in operation in the following counties: Ada, Bingham, Canyon, Cassia, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Lincoln, Minidoka, and Twin Falls. Some lambs are shipped in a pool from Blaine and Power Counties, although they have not the definite, well-organized pools of the others."

The records for 1931 show 65,431 lambs shipped by these county pools. Of this number 36,666 lambs sold as tops, 4,374 as culls, with 24,391 going out as feeders. The Gooding County pool consigned the largest number, 19,207 head. This pool has been the largest and one of the most successful in the country. It was founded by and is under the able direction of O. E. McConnell, Gooding County extension agent.

The large percentage of lambs bringing top prices in 1931 indicates a significant value of the pool. In a district where pools are in operation and the lambs graded for shipment, the producer "cashes in" on his top lambs. In another district where there are no pools and the producer must sell for the best price he can get at home the top lambs do not bring their full value. The lot is taken at a flat price and the price for the lot is often set by the lower grades.

One of the men figuring in the success of the sheep industry in Idaho is E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman, who is one of the veterans in extension work. He is in the field early and late during the spring, summer, and fall seasons holding meetings, visiting farm flocks, lambing camps, loading stations, and feed lots. In 1930 he made more than 1,166 such visits in addition to conducting 123 meetings and demonstrations attended by 2,926 people. Range and flock operators have grown to welcome the assistance of the men who come out in the field to bring the help of the extension division.

Idaho's sheep industry has been aided by the work of the experiment station. Annually for a number of years lamb-feeding experiments have been conducted at the Caldwell and Aberdeen substation farms under the direction of Professor Hickman and Mr. Rinehart. These studies have sought lamb-fattening rations that would combine feeds grown in Idaho in the most economical manner. Each year the results of these investigations are carried to the producers and lamb-feeding operations in the State have been guided to a large extent by this experimental activity.

Five-Year Home Demonstration Goals



County home-demonstration committee meeting in Muscatine County, Iowa, in session

FIVE-YEAR goals for home demonstration work in Iowa are being adopted by the county women's committee at the time of the annual program meeting, reports Neale S. Knowles, State home demonstration leader in Iowa. The setting up of a long-time goal is a new development in Iowa, but has been taken up by practically all the township organizations. The township goals are used as a guide in formulating the county goals which in turn are summarized for the State goal.

Some of the things which these home demonstration women in 1,612 Iowa townships plan to accomplish during the next year are:

1. To grow enough vegetables and small fruit on every farm to supply the family.

2. To serve at least one hot dish for lunch in rural schools.

3. A yearly health examination for children under 10 years of age.

4. To carry on home-improvement work with a study of color, refinishing furniture, making the kitchen more convenient, and beautifying the home grounds.

5. To safeguard the health by wearing correct service shoes, maintaining good posture, and yearly health examinations.

6. To keep home accounts and to make a study of buying.

As clubs, they plan to devote more time to music appreciation, folk games, and wholesome recreation, and to cooperate with the public health service libraries and other organizations for the betterment of the community.

Illinois Women Sell Produce

ILLINOIS HOME BUREAU markets had a very successful year in 1931, bringing to the farm homes more than \$110,000 according to Grace B. Armstrong, specialist in foods and nutrition, Illinois Extension Service.

Markets operated by farm women in Illinois may be divided into three general types: First, those having the booth system in which each contributor sells her own products; second, the pool system where all the produce is put together and then persons assigned to sell certain products; and the third type, which is rather a recent development, might be called the coffee shop. There are three counties in which this last type

is used. In Macon County the market has become almost exclusively a cafeteria. Champaign County, in which there is a regular booth market open on Saturday, also has had a coffee shop open six days a week since about the 1st of August. Coles County has a market with the booth system open Wednesdays and Saturdays and a coffee shop open on the same days.

The products sold from these markets include dairy products, poultry and eggs, baked goods, and almost everything in the line of food which the women have or are able to make.

The gross sales for 1931 were as follows:

Adams County	\$16,646.27
Champaign County	23,204.58
Coles County	13,796.82
Fulton County	8,970.00
Iroquois County	50.00
Kane County	1,226.67
La Salle County (not in yet)	9,347.49
Macon County	29,169.62
Macoupin County	3,714.00
McDonough County	3,324.00
Total	109,449.45

BECAUSE THE SCARCITY of feed in South Dakota makes it impossible for many boys to enter 4-H livestock clubs this year, a special project has been planned for their benefit by H. M. Jones, State club leader. This project is called the "Handicraft Club," and the members will devote their time to making and repairing articles for the farm and home.

The Month's Best News Story

J. V. Highfill of Franklin County, Ark., furnishes us our example in news writing this month. Apparently, he is one of those agents who, as he goes from community to community and from farm to farm, recognizes news and promptly reports it. One of his farmers demonstrates successfully the growing of burr clover for pasture and hay. He reports the results in a short local news item, letting the farmer himself tell when burr clover should be planted, how it reseeds itself, and what an ideal summer pasture it furnishes. Somewhere else in his county, Agent Highfill holds a field meeting. Twenty-five farmers attend. They observe the results of using a certain recommended fertilizer mixture on 5 acres of cotton. To heighten the interest a guessing contest is organized. The average of the guesses is that the field will yield 1,264 pounds of seed cotton per acre. All this we learn in two short paragraphs, and, doubtless, so do a thousand or more other farmers in the county when they read this item in the local paper. Finally, Agent Highfill notes that Frank Pendergrass has had 86 head of feeder hogs vaccinated. Pendergrass, it seems, has a surplus of feed. He is planning to market it through hogs. As he has obtained his hogs from several different sources, he is afraid of cholera infection and is having them vaccinated. So, through one short news paragraph, Agent Highfill reiterates to the whole county his program for marketing surplus feeds profitably through livestock with proper sanitary safeguards. It would certainly appear that Agent Highfill appreciates the local community news item as a medium of extension teaching and knows how to use it.

J. A. BRADLEY, southeast of Charleston, has demonstrated the value of burr clover as a pasture and hay crop very forcefully this spring. Mr. Bradley has been growing burr clover 19 years, and this spring he fenced off 2 acres of his pasture, which was well set to burr clover, and a few days ago he cut it for hay. From these 2 acres of clover he secured 3 tons of hay from this cutting, and in a short time will have an excellent Bermuda pasture, as the Bermuda which was held in check by the clover is now beginning to grow. In addition to this he has practically all of his pasture land seeded to burr clover, and he says that it reseeds itself from year to year without any attention on his part and makes a very satisfactory supplement legume for pasture purposes.

Mr. Bradley says that farmers should not expect too much burr clover the first year, as it does not seem to do its best the first year, but gradually takes hold, and in the course of time establishes itself firmly in the pasture. He says it should be seeded in the fall in order that it will make an early grazing pasture, and then die down in time for the Bermuda, which should form the basis of all pastures to make a good growth and furnish pasture the remainder of the summer.

Twenty-five farmers gathered at the farm of T. A. Watson, 2 miles north of Branch, September 14 and saw a cotton demonstration Mr. Watson is conducting. Mr. Watson has a $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plot that received no fertilizer, another $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plot that received at the rate of 300 pounds of acid phosphate and 50 pounds

of muriate of potash per acre. Then he has a 5-acre plot that received 300 pounds of acid phosphate, 150 pounds of nitrate of soda, and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre before the cotton was planted, with 150 pounds of nitrate of soda as a side dressing at chopping time.

The fertilizers show marked differences, with the 5-acre plot showing up the best. A guessing contest was conducted and the average of all the guesses was 1,264 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Individual guesses ran as high as 1,500 pounds per acre. After the cotton is picked \$5 will be awarded to the farmer who guesses nearest the yield per acre of the 5-acre plot.

Eighty-six head of feeder hogs were vaccinated for Frank Pendergrass at Peterpender last Friday. Mr. Pendergrass has a surplus of feed on hand and is planning to feed it to hogs in order to sell it. He bought the hogs from different sections and was afraid to take chances with cholera, so they were given the double anti-hog-cholera treatment, which renders them immune from hog cholera for life.

THE VALUE of the products raised by 175 Williamson County, Ill., 4-H boys and girls during the past year will exceed \$3,000, according to Farm Adviser Dee Small. The youngsters raised 40 pigs valued at \$493, and 1,908 head of poultry valued at \$1,451. In addition, \$800 was added to the value of 40 acres of land which they terraced. The members also produced 1,517 bushels of corn on 58 acres.



A NEW YORK forestry club boy with a record is Maurice McCarthy who now has plantings of 11,000 trees of white pine, red pine, and Scotch pine. His father started the planting for him on some idle land and Maurice has kept it up, planning to continue as long as idle land is available. Reforestation is a very active 4-H project in New York with 3,931 boys and girls working at it. More than 4,000 acres of forest trees have been planted on the home farms or on land acquired by club members for the purpose and each planting is receiving protection and care. The first year of forestry club work in New York requires the planting of 1,000 trees of commercial value in a compact group on land unsuited for agricultural crops where no forest growth is now standing or has been recently cut off. The club member also protects the trees from damage by stock and keeps a record of the work done and the cost.

MORE THAN one million young trees have been distributed at cost to Colorado farmers for windbreak plantings in the past 15 years by State Forester W. J. Morrill of the Colorado Agricultural College.

Most of them were planted on eastern Colorado farms. Had these trees been planted a rod apart on each side of a road, the planted highway would extend 1,563 miles—a distance about equal to that from Denver to Washington, D. C.

Again this spring 18 varieties of seedling trees are being offered Colorado farmers at low prices. Western yellow pine is proving very successful in dry regions as well as the American elm or honeylocust. Where some water is available, the Chinese elm and the Russian olive are popular.

Home Demonstration's Big Three

THREE PHASES in the home demonstration plan of work have proved their value in the South over and over again and are now being emphasized by home demonstration agents," says Ola Powell Malcolm, field agent for the Southern States in the Office of Co-operative Extension Work. The home demonstration's big three, according to Mrs. Malcolm, are food for the family, marketing farm home products, and improving farm homes. Many counties have materially improved their economic status even in these times by giving attention to these three things. The following accounts of how several counties have provided food for farm families is just a sample of what has been done on this score in many counties. Other short accounts of what has been done in marketing surplus farm produce and improving the farm home will be run in a later issue.

Gardens in Tennessee

In Madison County, Tenn., under the leadership of L. Bertha Corbitt, home demonstration agent, an adequate garden was the chief objective for the year. "No startling or original plans were worked out but the fact that practically all of these chairmen kept 'eternally at it' was responsible for the success of the project," says Miss Corbitt.

Of the 326 women who made garden reports 267 had each planted and used from 2 to 11 vegetables that they had never grown before and 298 prepared vegetables in new ways. Hundreds of women filled all their old jars and bought new ones to preserve the products of their gardens and orchards for the winter's food supply. One leading wholesale merchant said his sales increased five times, another one and one-half times over last year's sales. These two merchants sold 34½ carloads of jars this year, and one local chain store retailed more than one carload not purchased through those wholesale dealers. At the end of the season, 347 women reported 82,086 quarts of canned and 41,068 pounds of dried fruits and vegetables and 1,427 gallons of fruit juices.

Texas County Cans

The year's food supply for Hockley County, Tex., was assured by concerted effort under the leadership of the farm and home agents, W. T. Magee and Marie Tarwater. Each of the 300 home demonstration club members, at the request of

the county home demonstration council, agreed to help three other women who were not members of a home demonstration club to make out a food budget, to use a steam-pressure canner and automatic sealer, and to give them general information in regard to canning. In this manner all of the 1,344 farm homes were reached.

The next thing was to prepare an additional amount of canned products for use in cases of want which arose in the county. Farmers donated fruit and vegetables to be canned in the school home-economics laboratory for this purpose. Out of this plan evolved the one of helping each farm family to help themselves. A public canning kitchen was equipped and the commissioners' court arranged to distribute cans, to be paid for in canned products; a hardware company sold 10,000 cans on time payments, and many business men gave out cans to be filled on halves. The county may have lacked some things during the winter, but it did not lack food.

THE ARKANSAS EXTENSION programs in home grounds and home gardens reached the stage when it seemed desirable to call on all State agencies and organizations interested in this work to cooperate in spreading the influence of lovely home grounds and gardens. The first state-wide extension school on this project was therefore called last January with the State Federation of Garden Clubs, State Federation of Women's Clubs, State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, State department of education, division of buildings and grounds, farm papers, newspapers, broadcasting stations, home-demonstration clubs, and nurserymen taking part.

Twenty-one home-demonstration agents attended the school one or both days. A total of 112 men and women registered from all sections of the State. The school was planned jointly by the extension specialist in horticulture and the State home-demonstration agent.

COUNTY extension agents in Indiana made a good record in getting in their monthly reports, 95.5 per cent of the reports having been received in the State office on time, which date is the fifth of the following month. Of the 105 agents, 75 never had a late report.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Saturday, May 7

How my purebred litter was raised. 4-H club boy from Indiana.
4-H handicraft activities. 4-H club girl from West Virginia.
4-H club work helped me to decide my vocation. County extension agent from West Virginia.
4-H club work and vocational adjustment. W. A. Lloyd, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

America's Favorite Songs

Carry Me Back to Old Virginny. Bland.
My Old Kentucky Home. Foster.
I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen. Westendorf.
O Promise Me. De Koven.
The Rosary. Nevin.
Silver Threads Among the Gold. Danks.
A Perfect Day. Jacobs-Bond.
On the Road to Mandalay. Speaks.

A Colorado Nutrition Slogan

"Plan, plant, preserve, and prosper," a Colorado nutrition slogan is being kept in the foreground these days. The following simple and effective explanation of the project was used on a letterhead coming to the editor of the REVIEW recently:

\$ PLAN

\$ PLANT

\$ PRESERVE

\$ PROSPER

You can
INCREASE WEALTH
PROTECT HEALTH
by

BUDGETING for future needs;
PLANTING a good big garden;
CANNING, drying, and storing according to plan;

SERVING daily:

One green or leafy vegetable.
Potatoes at least once.
One other vegetable.
Tomatoes or fruit twice.

· ACROSS · THE · EDITOR'S · DESK ·

Until Prosperity Returns

IN AN EDITORIAL in *The Progressive Farmer* some weeks ago, I came on this statement, "The services of the county agent and the home demonstration agent are of far less importance in times of prosperity than in times of stress like these. They are needed more right now and will earn a larger proportion of the total revenues of the county than when times are prosperous."

It's a statement which, naturally, you and I, as extension workers, appreciate. It is more than pleasant reading to my mind. It's a challenge all down the line to produce daily indisputable proof that this particular statement about us is true. Just what evidence have we this month—this week—to-day, that we are contributing to the eventual return of prosperity? What facts and figures can we muster? Are they indisputable? Are they assembled in a form that any man or woman may read and understand? Do they constitute real news of practical results obtained in the county? Or have we just got together a string of pleasant words about ourselves? Or, maybe a hand-out of advice without evidence that it is based on sound and convincing local experience?

"I think," says one of my correspondents, "that it might be well to wait to tell what we have done to help the farmer until we can point with pride to obvious prosperity." Unless we are being of real practical help to-day and are letting our public know what is being accomplished, how many of us do you think will still be in extension work when obvious prosperity returns?

Enough Intelligence For Any Problem

HOW MUCH intelligence and ability do rural women have? Mary Buol of Nevada believes they have enough to enable them to tackle successfully any task however difficult that concerns vitally the welfare of their children. That is what she told me when I chatted across the desk with her in Reno last summer. And, it wasn't idle talk. She had proof that her faith was not misplaced.

Two years ago she undertook an experiment in extension teaching in child training. The rural mothers of her State, for the most part, are not within reach of an organized nursery school or a child-guidance clinic. She proposed to aid them in adopting nursery-school methods to the home training of little children. She had scant encouragement from her professional acquaintances. It was, they said, a hopeless task.

Here in Mrs. Buol's own words is what resulted:

"I was sure that if we found the right way to present our ideas the mothers would respond and would be fully capable of making successful adaptations of nursery methods. We established the work on the basis of a few specific home demonstrations. We sought a constructive attitude in the mothers we worked with, and we were not disappointed. Each problem of disposition and habit from thumb-sucking to tantrums we attacked with an open mind. We found these mothers proud of each success achieved and eager to solve the next problem."

That last sentence, to me, epitomizes the final objective of extension teaching. Can any of us get any farther in our teaching job than Mary Buol did? I ask you.

What Would You Do?

LAST YEAR, Roy I. Coplen, county agent for Lafayette County, Mo., had the problem of getting needed terracing done on the farms in his county. As he wrestled with this problem he wrote a series of letters to G. E. Martin, State extension agricultural engineer. Let's follow him through. First he says, "I can see myself spending too much time on this terracing project unless a school is held and a number of men learn how to do this work." So in August he held a 1-day school. This school was preceded the day before by a county-wide tour of fields already terraced. After the school was held, Coplen wrote, "Seven men have been taught sufficiently by the school to work out most of their problems and to lay out the lines and construct terraces."

This brings us to his teaching program for 1932. He says, "I am planning to spend 40 days this year on this project. I wonder if a tour and school such as we held in August would be advisable or would it be better to hold a school in 14 different communities? I believe the program might be farther advanced if I spent more time in holding community schools than proceeding as before in assisting in laying out and constructing terraces."

What do you think he finally decided to do? How would you have handled this particular job of extension teaching?

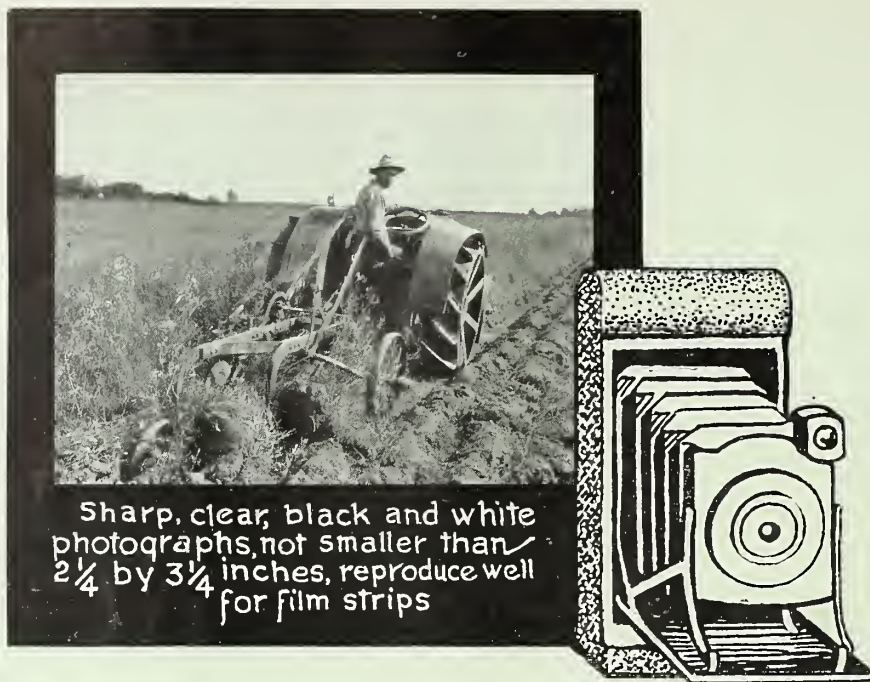
She Was Happier

LAURA WINTER of Sedgwick County, Kans., believes, first and foremost, that country people should enjoy living. One of her farm women asked her one day whether or not she should cut a window in her kitchen door. "If it will make you happier, do it," was Mrs. Winter's reply. A year or so later, Mrs. Winter stopped in to see this woman and the latter said, "Do you remember what you told me about the window?" "Yes," said Mrs. Winter and the woman continued, "Well, as you see, I had that window put in and I am now much happier. I have plenty of light now and I can see out-of-doors." Which causes me, in my turn, to ask a question. Do we recommend, advise, and admonish to the end that a perfect project or an improved method may be carried out in beautiful and efficient exactitude or do we mainly suggest these things to make people happier? There's a difference.

About Farm Mortgages

THERE'S A THOUGHT on farm mortgages that I think is well worth passing on. I found it in an editorial in *The Ohio Farmer* of January 16. It's something you can tie to. Here it is: "The craze for liquidity brought the farm mortgage into disfavor because it could not be converted immediately into cash. To-day the realization is gradually coming to those who direct our financial institutions that the farm mortgage, while it may not qualify under the modern definition of liquidity, is after all about the safest and surest investment. No calamity, social, political or economic, can destroy the security. It remains for man to convert to fill human needs and wants long after many of the so-called liquid investments have been washed up on the sands of time."

R. B.



Sharp, clear, black and white
photographs, not smaller than
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, reproduce well
for film strips

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN TAKING PICTURES FOR YOUR LOCAL FILM STRIP

County extension agents are finding film strips a vital teaching aid in conducting their programs for farm and home improvement. In many States they are producing successful film strips from their own pictures of local extension activities and teaching material.

TO PRODUCE SUCCESSFUL FILM STRIPS:

1. SELECT SUBJECTS FOR FILM STRIP SERIES THAT WILL STRENGTHEN YOUR PROGRAM OF WORK.
2. PREPARE A LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS NEEDED. INDICATE THE MONTH THAT EACH PICTURE SHOULD BE TAKEN.
3. CONSULT THE LIST OFTEN. TAKE EACH PICTURE WHEN THE PROPER TIME ARRIVES.

Remember that the effectiveness of your film strip as a teaching aid will depend in great measure upon the pictures you take.

Write for information about cost of film strips and methods of organizing photographs, charts, and other illustrative material for film strip production.

OFFICE OF COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
EXTENSION SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.